WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL STAFF



RULES CLEARINGHOUSE

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CLEARINGHOUSE REPORT TO AGENCY

[THIS REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO S. 227.15, STATS. THIS IS A REPORT ON A RULE AS ORIGINALLY PROPOSED BY THE AGENCY; THE REPORT MAY NOT REFLECT THE FINAL CONTENT OF THE RULE IN FINAL DRAFT FORM AS IT WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE. THIS REPORT CONSTITUTES A REVIEW OF, BUT NOT APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL OF, THE SUBSTANTIVE CONTENT AND TECHNICAL ACCURACY OF THE RULE.]

CLEARINGHOUSE RULE 99–105

AN ORDER to repeal Tax 11.67 (3) (e) 3.; to renumber Tax 11.67 (3) (L) and (n); to renumber and amend Tax 11.67 (3) (m); and to amend Tax 11.67 (2) (a) and (3) (e) 2., (f), (h) and (j), relating to service enterprises.

Submitted by **DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE**

07-06-99 RECEIVED BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

07–29–99 REPORT SENT TO AGENCY.

RS:WF:jal

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RULES CLEARINGHOUSE REPORT

This rule has been reviewed by the Rules Clearinghouse. Based on that review, comments are reported as noted below:

1.	STATUTORY AUTHORITY [s. 227.15 (2) (a)]			
	Comment Attached	YES	NO 🖊	
2.	FORM, STYLE AND PLACEMENT IN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE [s. 227.15 (2) (c)]			
	Comment Attached	YES	NO 🗾	
3.	CONFLICT WITH OR DUPLICATION OF EXISTING RULES [s. 227.15 (2) (d)]			
	Comment Attached	YES	NO 🖊	
4.	ADEQUACY OF REFERENCES [s. 227.15 (2) (e)]	ULES AND FORMS		
	Comment Attached	YES	NO 🖊	
5.	CLARITY, GRAMMAR, PUNC	TUATION AND USE OF PLAI	N LANGUAGE [s. 227.15 (2) (f)]	
	Comment Attached	YES	NO 🗾	
6.	POTENTIAL CONFLICTS WITH, AND COMPARABILITY TO, RELATED FEDERAL REGULATIONS [s. 227.15 (2) (g)]			
	Comment Attached	YES	NO 🔽	
7.	COMPLIANCE WITH PERMIT	ACTION DEADLINE REQUI	REMENTS [s. 227.15 (2) (h)]	
	Comment Attached	YES	NO 🖊	

PROPOSED ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE REPEALING, RENUMBERING, RENUMBERING AND AMENDING AND AMENDING RULES

The Wisconsin Department of Revenue proposes an order to: repeal Tax 11.67(3)(e)3.; renumber Tax 11.67(3)(L) and (n); renumber and amend Tax 11.67(3)(m); and amend Tax 11.67(2)(a) and (3)(e)2., (f), (h) and (j), relating to service enterprises.

Analysis by the Department of Revenue

Statutory authority: s. 227.11(2)(a), Stats.

Statutes interpreted: ss. 77.51(4), (12), (13), (14)(intro.), (h) and (L), (15), (20) and (22) (a) and (b) and 77.52(1), (2)(a) and (2m)(a) and (b), Stats.

SECTIONS 1 AND 2. Tax 11.67(2)(a) is revised, to update language and to remove examples from the text of the rule and set them forth separately, per Legislative Council Rules Clearinghouse ("Clearinghouse") standards.

Tax 11.67(3)(e)2. is revised and Tax 11.67(3)(e)3. is repealed, to clarify that the taxability of materials used in constructing a prototype depends on the primary objective of the customer, and that determining whether a transaction is a purchase and sale of a prototype, or a research and development service with the prototype being incidental, is done on a case-by-case basis.

SECTION 3. Tax 11.67(3)(f), (h) and (j) are revised, to conform language and punctuation to Clearinghouse standards.

SECTION 4. Tax 11.67(3)(L) to (n) are renumbered Tax 11.67(3)(k) to (m), to conform numbering to Clearinghouse standards. As renumbered, Tax 11.67(3)(L) is revised, to conform punctuation to Clearinghouse standards.

SECTION 1. Tax 11.67(2)(a) and (3)(e)2. are amended to read:

Tax 11.67(2)(a) Since persons engaged in the business of furnishing services are consumers, not retailers, of the tangible personal property which they use incidentally in rendering their services, tax applies to the sale of such the tangible personal property to them. Examples are physicians, lawyers and accountants.

Note to Revisor: Insert the following example following Tax 11.67(2)(a):

Example: Persons engaged in the business of furnishing services include physicians, lawyers and accountants.

(3)(e)2. In certain instances under a research and development contract, the information cannot be developed without the production of a prototype. In this situation, the researcher owes tax on the materials used to construct the prototype since it is used to compile the data. designs, drawings and whatever else is provided to the customer. The measure of the tax is the cost of the materials going into the production of the prototype as well as all other materials consumed in performing the contract. The transfer of the prototype is incidental to the transfer of information, and for sales tax purposes, is deemed not a sale of tangible personal property. However, if the prototype is transferred to a customer for use in its business or for the purpose of reselling it, the researcher may purchase the materials used to construct the prototype without tax as property for resale if the primary objective of the customer in the transaction is to obtain tangible personal property, such as a prototype, the researcher may purchase the material used to construct the prototype without tax as property for resale. The subsequent sale of the prototype by the researcher to the customer is subject to tax unless an exemption applies. If the primary objective of the customer is to obtain the information resulting from production of the prototype, the prototype is considered transferred to the customer incidental to the research and development services. The researcher is subject to tax on the material purchased and used to construct the prototype. Determinations shall be made on a case-by-case basis.

Note to Revisor: Remove the examples following Tax 11.67(3)(e)2. and insert the following note:

Note: For a ruling on whether a specific transaction is a sale of a prototype or a research and development service with the prototype transferred incidental to the research and development service, write to Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Administration Technical Services, P.O. Box 8933, Madison, WI 53708-8933. The transaction should be described in detail.

SECTION 2. Tax 11.67(3)(e)3. Is repealed.

SECTION 3. Tax 11.67(3)(f), (h) and (j) are amended to read:

Tax 11.67(3)(f) Recording studios. When a recording studio agrees to furnish or supply records, acetates or other tangible personal property which becomes the property of others, the tax applies to the total gross receipts resulting from the sale of such the tangible personal

property. Gross receipts shall may not be reduced for labor or service costs, including charges for the use or rental of studio facilities, even though such those costs may be itemized in billing the customer.

- (h) *Drafting*. Charges made by a self-employed person for commercial drafting are subject to the tax when the charge is for detailed drawings based entirely on specifications and data supplied by architects, engineers, or other business firms. These charges are taxable if the concepts, ideas, specifications or designs depicted in the drawings produced are the customer's and the person performing the drafting simply transfers the details supplied by the customer to paper thereby producing a drawing, which is tangible personal property, for use by the customer. When the person performing drafting services uses his or her own concepts and ideas in producing detailed drawings for a customer, the sale of the drawings is not a sale of tangible personal property.
- (j) *Detonating explosives*. Detonating explosives is a non-taxable service. A person who performs such that service and furnishes the explosives used in conjunction with the service is the consumer of the explosives.

SECTION 4. Tax 11.67(3)(L) to (n) are renumbered Tax 11.67 (3)(k) to (m) and as renumbered, Tax 11.67(3)(L) is amended to read:

Tax 11.67(3)(L) *Car washes*. The gross receipts of persons providing car wash service, including those providing coin-operated self-service car washes consisting of a pressurized spray of soap and water, are taxable. These persons are the consumers of the tangible personal property, such as soap, brushes, and towels, they purchase, except for the wax, air freshener and protectants physically transferred to a customer's vehicle. Thus, suppliers may accept a resale certificate for wax, air freshener and protectants sold to car wash operators, but suppliers are liable for the tax on all other sales of supplies to these operators.

The rules contained in this order shall take effect on the first day of the month following publication in the Wisconsin administrative register as provided in s. 227.22(2)(intro.), Stats.

Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

This proposed rule order does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses.

By:

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Cate Zeuske Secretary of Revenue

e:rule\1167 Proposed Order



State of Wisconsin • DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

125 SOUTH WEBSTER STREET • P.O. BOX 8933 • MADISON, WISCONSIN 53708-8933 PHONE (608) 266-6466 • FAX (608) 266-5718 • http://www.dor.state.wi.us

Tommy G. Thompson Governor

Cate Zeuske Secretary of Revenue

November 15, 1999

Honorable Judy Robson
Co-Chair, Joint Committee for Review
of Administrative Rules
Rm 115 South State Capitol
PO Box 7882
Madison WI 53707-7882

Honorable Glenn Grothman Co-Chair, Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules Rm 15 North State Capitol PO Box 8952 Madison WI 53708

Re: Clearinghouse Rule 99-105

Dear Senator Robson and Representative Grothman:

Copies of Clearinghouse Rule 99-105 in final draft form and the Report to the presiding officers of the State Senate and Assembly required under s. 227.19(2) and (3), Stats., are enclosed.

Sincerely,

Cate Zeuske

Secretary of Revenue

CZ:MPW:cII e:rules\1167 Committees – JCRAR

Enclosure

cc: Deputy Revisor

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

CLEARINGHOUSE RULE NUMBER 99-105

SECTION 227.19(2) AND (3), STATS., REPORT

Need for Proposed Rule

The rule is necessary to:

- Clarify that the taxability of materials used in constructing a prototype depends on the primary objective of the customer, and that determining whether a transaction is a purchase and sale of a prototype, or a research and development service with the prototype being incidental, is done on a case-by-case basis.
- Conform language and style to Legislative Council Rules Clearinghouse standards.

Public Hearing

A public hearing was not required, pursuant to s. 227.17(2)(e), Stats.

Legislative Council Staff Recommendations

The Legislative Council staff reviewed the proposed rule and had no comments or recommendations.

Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

The proposed rule order does not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small businesses.

e:rules\1167 Committees - Report

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SECTION 3. Tax 11.67(3)(f), (h) and (j) are revised, to conform language and punctuation to Clearinghouse standards.

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Note to Revisor: Insert the following example following Tax 11.67(2)(a):

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Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

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By:

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Dated: June 30, 1999

Cate Zeuske

Secretary of Revenue

e:rule\1167 Proposed Order

FISCAL ESTIMATE FORM		199	9 Session
	LRB#		
☑ ORIGINAL ☐ UPDATED	INTRODUCTION		
	□ CORRECTED □ SUPPLEMENTAL Admin. Rule # Tax 11.67		
Subject Sales and Use Tax Treatment of Various S			
Fiscal Effect	beivices		
State: No State Fiscal Effect Check columns below only if bill makes a direct ap sum sufficient appropriation	ppropriation or affects a	☐ Increase Costs - May be Possible to Absorb Within Agency's Budget ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Decrease Costs	
☐ Increase Existing Appropriation ☐ Increase Existing Decrease Existing Decrease Existing Create New Appropriation ☐ Decrease Existing De			
Local: No Local Government Costs			
Permissive Mandatory Perm 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decrease	Revenues issive Mandatory e Revenues issive Mandatory	5. Types of Local Governmen Towns Villages Counties Others School Districts W	Cities
Fund Sources Affected	1. 그는 그는 그 그가 얼마나 있는 사람들이 되었다.	Appropriations	7 OO Districts
☐ GPR ☐ FED ☐ PRO ☐ PRS ☐ SEG ☐ SEG			
Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate:			West of the second second
format to conform to Legislative Council Clearing effect.	gnouse standards.	These rule changes do r	not have a fiscal
	•		
Long-Range Fiscal Implications:			
Agency/Prepared by: (Name & Phone No.) Authori	ized Signature/Telepho	ne No.	Data
NAC	Eng Braun		Date
John T. Stott, (608) 266-9706 (608) 26	1100	ing thy Bran	6/18/99